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[The scope of a claim for utility model registration] [Claim 1] In a liquid crystal projector which makes a liquid crystal plate penetrate and carries out extended projection of the light emitted from a light source to a screen with a projection lens, arrange an accumulated type cylindrical lens in front of said liquid crystal plate, and A liquid crystal projector doubling the center of each pixel row of a liquid crystal plate, and the center of each lens of an accumulated type cylindrical lens on the same optical path.

[Translation done.]

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is a perspective view showing some liquid crystal projectors which are the

examples of this device. [Drawing 2]It is a figure for explaining the rate of an effective aperture of the liquid crystal projector as compared with the conventional thing.

[Drawing 3] It is a figure showing the example of the structure of the conventional liquid crystal projector. [Drawing 4]|t is a perspective view showing some conventional liquid crystal projectors.

[Drawing 5]It is a sectional view showing some conventional liquid crystal projectors. [Description of Notations]

1 Light source 2 Filter

3 Condensing lens

- 4 Accumulated type micro lens
- 5 Projection lens

6 Screen

7 Liquid crystal plate

8 Video signal processing circuit 9 Accumulated type cylindrical lens

[Translation done.]

DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]

[Drawing 2]

[Drawing 3]

[Translation done.] [PRIOR ART [Description of the Prior Art] The example of the structure of the conventional liquid crystal projector is shown in drawing 3. As for a projection lens and 6, in a figure, a condensing lens and 4 are [a liquid crystal plate and 8] video signal processing circuits a screen and 7 an accumulated type micro lens and 5 the filter for which 1 cuts a light source and 2 cuts ultraviolet rays and infrared rays, and 3. [0003] A video signal is inputted into the video signal processing circuit 8, the control signal of a liquid crystal plate 7 penetrates light in the shape of a picture. [0004] After ultraviolet rays and infrared rays are cut with the filter 2, it is condensed with the condensing lens 3 and the light emitted from the light source 1 passes along the accumulated type micro lens 4, it enters into the liquid crystal plate 7. The light penetrated in the shape of a picture with the liquid crystal plate 7. The light penetrated in the projection lens 5. [0005] As the accumulated type micro lens 4 is shown in drawing 4 and drawing 5, the lenses 4a and 4a are formed corresponding to the pixel 7a of the liquid crystal plate 7, and 7a—. Drawing
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4 and drawing 5 show the portion corresponding to some liquid crystal plates 7. [0006]
If there is no light 10 of four accumulated type micro lens which enters into the periphery of the lens 4a, will enter into the black stripe 7b of the portion which follows the optical path 11 and has an electrode of the liquid crystal plate 7, and will not form a picture, but if there is the accumulated type micro lens 4, This is refracted, he follows the optical path 12, it enters into the pixel 7a, and a picture is formed. By this, the rate of an effective aperture improves and a projection picture becomes bright. [0007]
[Translation done.]

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION	EFFECT	OF	THE	INVENTION
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[Effect of the Device] According to the figuid crystal projector of this device, a numerical aperture can be raised to the almost same grade as the case where an accumulated type micro lens is used using the cheap accumulated type cylindrical lens of a manufacturing cost.
[Translation done.]
TECHNICAL PROBLEM
[The problem which a device tends to solve] Although the above-mentioned conventional liquid crystal projector was using the accumulated type micro lens, the number of the lenses of an accumulated type micro lens had the fault that it was very large and a manufacturing cost was high, in the number and the same number of a pixel. The place which this device is made in view of the above-mentioned point, and is made into that purpose has a cheap manufacturing cost, and there is in moreover providing the bright liquid crystal projector of a projection picture. [0008]
[Translation done.]
MEANS
[Means for Solving the Problem] In a liquid crystal projector which makes a liquid crystal plate penetrate and carries out extended projection of the light emitted from a light source to a screen with a projection lens, a liquid crystal projector of this device arranges an accumulated type cylindrical lens in front of said liquid crystal plate, and. The center of each pixel row of a liquid crystal plate and the center of each lens of an accumulated type cylindrical lens are doubled on the same optical path. [0009]
[Translation done.]
OPERATION
[Function] According to the liquid crystal projector of this device, since it is condensed with an accumulated type cylindrical lens and the light emitted from a light source enters into the pixel of a liquid crystal plate, its rate of an effective aperture improves. The increasing rate of a numerical aperture is hardly different from the case where it is based on the conventional micro lens so that it may explain later. The number of the lenses with which an accumulated type cylindrical lens is accumulated is the same as the row number of the pixel of a liquid crystal plate, and a manufacturing cost becomes cheap substantially very small compared with a micro lens. [0010]
[Translation done.]

EXAMPLE

[Example]
The liquid crystal projector which is an example of this device is explained based on a drawing. Drawing 1 shows the portion corresponding to some liquid crystal plates of the liquid crystal projector which is an example of this device. Other structures are the same as that of what is shown in drawing 3.

The accumulated type cylindrical lenses 9 are the pixels 7a and 7a of the liquid crystal plate 7. — The lenses 9a and 9a are formed corresponding to the sequence.

If there is no light 10 of nine accumulated type cylindrical lens which enters into the periphery of the lens 9a, will enter into the black stripe 7b of the portion which follows the optical path 11 and has an electrode of the liquid crystal plate 7, and will not form a picture, but. If there is the accumulated type cylindrical lens 9, this will be refracted, he will follow the optical path 12, it will enter into the pixel 7a, and a picture will be formed. By this, the rate of an effective aperture improves and a projection picture becomes bright.
[0013]

The size of the pixel of a liquid crystal plate is shown in drawing 2 (a). Each width of the X axial direction of the pixel 7a and Y shaft orientations is shown by LX and LY, and the pitch is shown by PX and PY. When using an accumulated type micro lens, the light in the circle 13 of diameter PY shown in drawing 2 (b) is condensed, and it enters into the pixel 7a of a liquid crystal plate. When using an accumulated type cylindrical lens, the light in the rectangle 14 of width LX length PY shown in drawing 2 (c) is condensed, and it enters into the pixel 7a of a liquid crystal plate.

The formula which asks for the rate of an effective aperture at the time of using an accumulated type cylindrical lens when the case where a lens is not used for Table 1, and an accumulated type micro lens are used is shown. The increasing rate of each rate of an effective aperture in the case of being LX=120micrometer, LY=100micrometer, PX=190micrometer, and PY=160micrometer and a numerical aperture is shown in Table 2.

Table 1 [0016] Table 2

As shown in a table, at an accumulated type micro lens and an accumulated type cylindrical lens, there is almost no difference in the increasing rate of a numerical aperture.
[0018]

[Translation done.]

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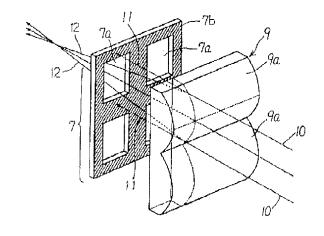
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(54)【考案の名称】 液晶プロジェクター

(57) 【要約】

【目的】液品プロジェクターの液晶画素の開口率を高め 投影画面を明るくする。

【構成】集積型シリンドリカルレンズ9は液晶板7の画素7a,7a…の列に対応してレンズ9a,9aが設けられている。レンズ9aの周辺部に入射する光10は、集積型シリンドリカルレンズ9がないと光路11を進み液晶板7の電極のある部分のブラックストライプ7bに入射して画像を形成しないが、集積型シリンドリカルレンズ9があると、それにより屈折されて光路12を進み画素7aに入射して画像を形成する。このことにより、有効開口率が向上して投影画像が明るくなる。



【実用新案登録請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 光源から放射された光を液晶板を透過さ せ、投影レンズによりスクリーンに拡大投影する液晶プ ロジェクターにおいて、前記液晶板の前に集積型シリン ドリカルレンズを配置すると共に、液晶板の各画素列の 中心と集積型シリンドリカルレンズの各レンズの中心と を同一光路上に合わせたことを特徴とする液晶プロジェ クター。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】この考案の実施例である液晶プロジェクターの 10 5 投影レンズ 一部を示す斜視図である。

【図2】同液晶プロジェクターの有効開口率を従来のも のと比較して説明するための図である。

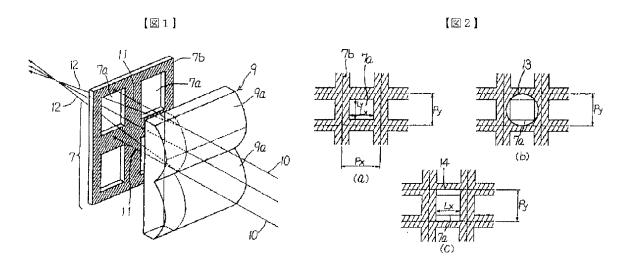
【図3】従来の液晶プロジェクターの構造の例を示す図 である。

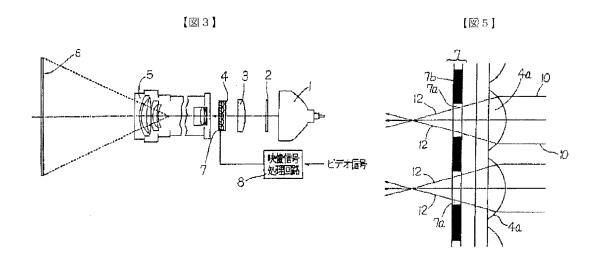
【図4】 従来の液晶プロジェクターの一部を示す斜視図 である。

【図5】従来の液晶プロジェクターの一部を示す断面図 である。

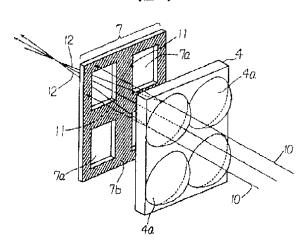
【符号の説明】

- 1 光源
- 2 フイルタ
- 3 コンデンサレンズ
- 4 集積型マイクロレンズ
- - 6 スクリーン
 - 7 液晶板
 - 8 映像信号処理回路
 - 9 集積型シリンドリカルレンズ









【考案の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】

この考案は液晶プロジェクターに係わり、特に、光源からの光を有効に利用する液晶プロジェクターに関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

図3に従来の液晶プロジェクタの構造の例を示す。図において、1は光源、2 は紫外線および赤外線をカットするフイルタ、3はコンデンサレンズ、4は集積型マイクロレンズ、5は投影レンズ、6はスクリーン、7は液晶板、8は映像信号処理回路である。

[0003]

ビデオ信号は映像信号処理回路8に入力され、映像信号処理回路8から液晶板の制御信号が出力され、液晶板7は画像状に光を透過する。

[0004]

光源1より放射される光はフイルタ2で紫外線および赤外線がカットされ、コンデンサレンズ3で集光され、集積型マイクロレンズ4を通った後、液晶板7に入射する。さらに、液晶板7で画像状に透過された光は投影レンズ5によりスクリーン6に投影される。

[0005]

集積型マイクロレンズ4は図4および図5に示すように、液晶板7の画素7a,7a…に対応してレンズ4a,4aが設けられている。なお、図4および図5は液晶板7の一部に対応する部分を示している。

[0006]

レンズ4 a の周辺部に入射する光10は、集積型マイクロレンズ4がないと光路11を進み液晶板7の電極のある部分のブラックストライプ7 b に入射して画像を形成しないが、集積型マイクロレンズ4があると、それにより屈折されて光路12を進み画素7 a に入射して画像を形成する。このことにより、有効開口率が向上して投影画像が明るくなる。

[0007]

【考案が解決しようとする問題点】

上記した従来の液晶プロジェクターは集積型マイクロレンズを使用しているが、集積型マイクロレンズのレンズの数は画素の数と同数で非常に多く製造コストが高いという欠点があった。この考案は上記した点に鑑みてなされたものであって、その目的とするところは、製造コストが安く、しかも投影画像の明るい液晶プロジェクターを提供することにある。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】

この考案の液晶プロジェクターは、光源から放射された光を液晶板を透過させ、投影レンズによりスクリーンに拡大投影する液晶プロジェクターにおいて、前記液晶板の前に集積型シリンドリカルレンズを配置すると共に、液晶板の各画素列の中心と集積型シリンドリカルレンズの各レンズの中心とを同一光路上に合わせたものである。

[0009]

【作用】

この考案の液晶プロジェクターによれば、光源から放射される光は集積型シリンドリカルレンズで集光されて液晶板の画素に入射するので、有効開口率が向上する。開口率の上昇率は後で説明するように従来のマイクロレンズによる場合と殆ど変わらない。また、集積型シリンドリカルレンズの集積されるレンズの数は液晶板の画素の列数と同じでありマイクロレンズに比べて極めて少なく製造コストが大幅に安くなる。

[0010]

【実施例】

この考案の実施例である液晶プロジェクターを図面に基づいて説明する。図1 はこの考案の実施例である液晶プロジェクターの液晶板の一部に対応する部分を 示している。他の構造は図3に示すものと同様である。

[0011]

集積型シリンドリカルレンズ9は液晶板7の画素7a,7a…の列に対応して

レンズ9a, 9aが設けられている。

[0012]

レンズ9 a の周辺部に入射する光10は、集積型シリンドリカルレンズ9がないと光路11を進み液晶板7の電極のある部分のブラックストライプ7bに入射して画像を形成しないが、集積型シリンドリカルレンズ9があると、それにより屈折されて光路12を進み画素7aに入射して画像を形成する。このことにより、有効開口率が向上して投影画像が明るくなる。

[0013]

図2(a)に液晶板の画素の寸法を示す。画素 7 a の X 軸方向および Y 軸方向の各幅が Lx および Lx で示され、またピッチが Px および Px で示されている。集積型マイクロレンズを用いる場合は図 2 (b) に示す直径 Px の円 1 3 内の光が集光されて液晶板の画素 7 a に入射する。また、集積型シリンドリカルレンズを用いる場合は図 2 (c) に示す幅 Lx 長さ Px の長方形 1 4 内の光が集光されて液晶板の画素 7 a に入射する。

[0014]

表 1 にレンズを使用しない場合と集積型マイクロレンズを使用した場合および 集積型シリンドリカルレンズを使用した場合の有効開口率を求める式を示し、表 2 に L x = 1 2 0 μ m, L y = 1 0 0 μ m, P x = 1 9 0 μ m, P y = 1 6 0 μ m である場合の各有効開口率および開口率の上昇率を示す。

[0015]

表 1

	基準面積(µm)	有効面積(μm)	有効開口率(%)
レンズなし	P _I ×P _T	L _I ×L _T	$\frac{L_{x} \times L_{y}}{P_{x} \times P_{y}} \times 100$
集積型 マイクロレンズ	$P_{I} \times P_{T}$	P _Y ² π	P _γ π
集積型シリンド リカルレンズ	$P_{I} \times P_{I}$	L _I ×P _Y	L _x ×100

[0016]

表 2

	有効開口率 (%)	開口率の上昇率 (%)
レンズなし	39.47	
マイクロレンズ	66.14	67. 57
シリンドリカルレンズ	63.16	60.02

[0017]

表に示すように集積型マイクロレンズと集積型シリンドリカルレンズでは開口 率の上昇率に殆ど差がない。

[0018]

【考案の効果】

この考案の液晶プロジェクターによれば、製造コストの安い集積型シリンドリカルレンズを用いて集積型マイクロレンズを用いる場合と殆ど同じ程度に開口率を高めることができる。